BROADWAY THEATER, -This Evening at 8,-" Old BROUGHAM'S THEATER, Twenty-fourth-st, - This

Ngw-York Circus, Fourteenth-st,—This Evening Niblo's Garden, This Evening at 8.—"The Forty

OLYMPIC THEATER. - This Evening at 8, - The could always of "Humpty Pumpty." Mr. G. L. Fax, Mile. Sangali, etc. San Francisco Minstricts, No. 585 Broadway— This Evening.—"The Slege of the identics."

STRINWAY HALL, Fourteenth-st,-This Evening at -Mr. Kennedy, the Scotch Variabet.

THEATER COMIQUE, No. 514 Broadway—This Evensat 8.— Don Casar de Baza, " and " Plate," Mr. W. H. Langard. THEATRE FRANCAIS. - This Evening at 8.-Opera Bonfa: "La Vie Parisiense" Muse. Rose-Bell and Desclarate.

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School." Mr. Lester Wallick and Miss little Germon.

WAVERLEY THEATER, No. 720 Broadway. — This
tening at a. — Lacretis Bergs. M. B. "The Wall Burlesque Troape.

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TUESDAY, MARCH 30, 1869.

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Advertisements. Forty-five new bills, as we reckon, were introduced in the House yesterday; and it wasn't a good day for bills either. Meanwhile members are now talking of an effort to adjourn on the 6th of April. We can understand either of these statements alone; but the effort to combine them leads to some curious speculations on the average Congressional idea concerning the purposes and use of the preliminary stages

We give in another column an interesting little speech of Count Bismarck on the relations between Prussia and the United States. Few of the prominent statesmen of Europe have ever expressed an equally cordial sympathy with this country. The comments of the Germap press on the celebration of the fourth of March show that the political parties into which the German nation is divided are generally agreed in indorsing the sentiments of Count Bismarck's speech.

While our New-York Courts are taking up Union Pacific as the new foot-ball to be kicked back and forth between them instead of Erie, at Washington the House is ordering an investigation into the financiering operations of the Central Pacific; and out on the Plains the two lines are quarreling as to their place of meeting. Congress favors the selection of Ogden for the point of junction; the Union Pacific declares that it has already built twenty miles beyond Ogden. Mr. Bingham charges that the Central Pacific has obtained bonds that it is not entitled to: and the authorities of the road pronounce such charges wholly false. In the whole muddle only one thing is absolutely clear. That is that the Government stands an excellent chance for getting the worst of a bad bargain.

We have hoped that Congress would yet give ns, at this session, an efficient safeguard against the flood of naturalization frauds that washed us under at the last election, and is sure, unless further precautions are taken, to do it again at the next. But that is less certain than we could wish; and the measure introduced last evening at Albany by Senator Folger, should, at any rate, be promptly passed. Let us have men guilty of such conduct as that of Judge Barnard, last Fall, in the issue of naturalization papers, made felons, and give us a chance to put them in the Penitentiary. Let us have the men who knowingly procure such traudulent papers made equally guilty, and the color question by the simple proviso, that close to the deor it is possible to read and he can but be grateful. When the time

less so. Such a law would pronounce many ing for them; and its provisions generally are members of the Manhattan Club felons; it would class many leaders in Tammany in the same category with the escaped Sing Sing convicts; and it would either reform our Judiciary in one respect, or would transfer from the bench they disgrace to the jail that was built for them some ambitious Judges. We are very much mistaken, if the reputable citizens of New-York would find any of these things an occasion for grief, or an argument against the law. Let us have it pressed through.

The Sing Sing Prison may be admirably managed. We do not know that it is not; but we must confess that for a well-managed institution it suffers from a singular variety of mishaps. We cannot be mistaken in reckoning among these the employment of a prisonguard, who could commit so gross and revolting an act of murder as is detailed in the evidence which we print elsewhere concerning the shooting of the convict O'Neill; or of prison officers who could consider the death of the convict under such circumstances as requiring no investigation, nor even a Coroner's Inquest. We trust that the examination now begun may be rigorously pressed, and that the officials in question may be enabled to learn that the privilege of murder is not one of their special per-

A dispatch from the American Rear-Admiral Rowan gives some details of the new difficulties which have arisen between the English and the Chinese. Although the Government of Pekin has for years invariably displayed the most friendly disposition toward foreigners, the natives, as must be expected, sometimes vent toward European and American residents that animosity which generally prevails in uncivilized and half-civilized countries toward everything that is foreign. The English, it seems, were grossly insulted; but there can be no doubt that the Government of Pekin will be found willing to grant all reasonable satisfaction. The action of the British vessels, which severely punished the natives on the spot, was not in accordance with the new treaty concluded between China and England, and will not make upon the Chinese an impression favorable to England.

The general impression produced on the mind of an impartial person who reads the testimony of both sides in the pending Pacific Railroad litigation, is that the people connected with the business all around are a pretty bad lot. Mr. Fisk goes far toward proving that the financial management of the Union Pacific has been nearly as remarkable as that of the Erie; and the Union Pacific gentlemen charge with a show of reason that the present suit is prosecuted mainly to extend the financiering arrangements of Erie to a broader field. Our respect for both the parties is so complete that we readily accept the statements of each. Their case was tried in two courts yesterday, and from the well-known skill of some of them in such matters we feel warranted in expecting soon to find it running at once in half a dozen, with full array of lawyers, witnesses, injunctions, answers, pleas, rebutters and surrebutters in every one. No wonder the Union Pacific gentlemen, who want nothing in the world so much as to "be let alone," are auxious to migrate beyond the reach of our New-York

GEORGIA.

Whatever Congress may see fit to do with regard to Georgia-and we have forborne to urge any particular course-the vital fact must not be ignored that her present difficulties are wholly the work of the upholders of "a White "Man's Government." The State was reconstructed-she had a Governor and Legislature of her own choice, with Representatives in Congress-the disabilities of her ex-Rebels had been practically removed-when the "White Seventh Regiment Monument.
The State of Trade. Man's party" reopened the war, by ejecting all the Colored members from either branch of the Marriages, Deaths, and Fu-nerals. Special Notices. Legislature. This was done under the impulse given by the Democratic National Convention Real Estate, Real Estate Advertisements. which met in this City last Summer and nominated Seymour and Blair-it was, in fact, the first significant response to that imposing demonstration-a virtual echo of Frank Blair's Congress. The Death of James Harper famous letter. The Colored members had united in according seats to all the Democrats elected, though more than half of them were ineligible as fighting Rebels under the Reconstruction acts of Congress; now, these very ineligible Rebels combined to expel those very Colored members, who might have objected successfully to their taking seats at all. It is quite safe to say that this would not have been had the Rebels foreseen the election of Grant

> The wrong is persisted in. The Colored members are still excluded from the seats to which they were overwhelmingly chosen. Their exclusion (they being all Republicans) gives the of those Democrats were willing to vote with the Republicans to enable them to ratify the XVth Amendment. But that would have kept in power those who excluded and still exclude the Colored members, and who carried the State for Seymour and Blair at the point of the Bowie-knife; and this some of the Republicans refused to connive at. They voted against ratifying the XVth Amendment-not that they were by any means opposed to it, but that they did not see fit to surrender their State to the despotic control of Toombs, Miller, and the old clique of Pro-Slavery politicians who have once already rushed her to ruin. They think that enough.

These facts are not generally understood, because too many have a palpable interest in perverting them. Every false-hearted trimmer, who calls himself a Republican-or, at least, a Grant man-is busy in misrepresenting them to prejudice the case of the steadfast Republicans of Georgia. But "Time at last sets all "things even," and the truth will at length be made manifest and understood.

We have received a copy of the School Law of Florida, the first complete one, we believe, passed by a Legislature of the rehabilitated States. It provides a simple and thorough organization for the schools of the State-a State Board, consisting of the Superintendent and two State Officers, a Board and Superintendent for each county, and a Board of Trustees for each School. The State Board has power of removal over all the subordinate officials, while the State Superintendent has powers. The sources of income for the public schools of Florida are very generous, and well are about 1,400 prisoners, 200 cells contain each secured by the organic law. The law before us contemplates the application of the funds in an efficient manner to a system which, when developed, will be as nearly perfect an instrument in the regeneration of the South as we could expect. It solves the fancied evils of prefer working over-hours. By standing quite

elastic and prudent.

TRADES UNIONS.

The N. Y. Times-we cannot imagine whyrepresents THE TRIBUNE as hostile to Trades Unions or organizations of Workers for Wages to maintain or increase the price of their labor. We can conceive no reason for opposing those efforts which do not apply to all combinations to regulate prices. It is notorious that Coal is apt to advance in price from 25 to 50 per cent. in the Antumn of each year; and no one, we presume, is so innocent as to fancy that such advance occurs by accident, or without concert and agreement among the owners and sellers of this necessary of life. So with almost every staple. Now, if any one can discover or devise a rea-

son why Labor should not look out for itself, as well as Commerce or Capital, we cannot. Labor is a commodity, as much as Coal, Cheese, or Chocolate; and those who sell it have just the same right to get the best possible price for it that sellers of other commodities haveno less, no more. And, since the combinations to raise prices of dealers in other commodities necessarily operate to the disadvantage of Labor, it seems to us that Trades Unions are, in the actual condition of affairs, measures of naked self-defense. We are not aware that we ever said any thing in conflict with this. If the associated coal-dealers should mob or stone a rival in business who offered to sell coal at \$7 per tun for which they had conspired to exact \$9, we might admonish them to keep within the law; and so of Trades Unionists as well; but the right to combine for mutual benefit is clear; and laborers must enjoy it in common with and to as great extent as others.

Our difference with the Trades Unionists is on another point altogether. They seem to seek a reprieve in a case where we think justice requires an absolute pardon. They meditate mitigations of the evils attendant upon the Wages system; we would gradually supersede and permanently replace that system by a better. Believing a republic preferable to an absolute monarchy, we would hasten the day in which Industry shall be organized and Labor prosecuted on republican principles. Now a despotism is by far the simplest form of government, and ignorance, incapacity, and heedlessness ever tend to relapse into it; yet republics are a demonstrated possibility, and we cling to the hope of applying their essential principles to the Organization of Labor.

The workers in a certain trade refuse to accept or abide by the rates of wages which the employers proffer them. Very well; they have a clear right to refuse, and to combine for mutual support in that refusal. We do not decide that their employers are wrong in their decision: we only insist that each party is its own judge in the premises-that neither is master of the other, and that no one else, unless mutually agreed on, can arbitrate between them. It is like any other case, wherein, if the buyer does not choose to give what the seller demands, there is simply no trade.

But when the sellers of Labor, refusing to take what the would-be buyers offer for their commodity, proceed to destroy it, we are impelled to protest; just as we should if the coal-dealers, finding coal-consumers unwilling to pay the prices asked for their commodity, should set fire to their yards or heave whole cargoes of Coal into the bay. If the journeymen tailors and tailoresses decide that they will not accept the wages offered them by the bosses, we hold that they should not stand idle and ask workers to support them in so doing, but that they should promptly devise and put in operation some machinery whereby they shall continue to convert cloths into wearing apparel, thereby earning a subin other trades. We do not assure them that they would thus do better than they now do-probably they would not, at the outset, do so well: but they would thus be trying to perform their function, and would be steadily struggling toward a better condition; while standing still is a confession of incapacity and defeat. This is our idea: The Times is welcome to combat, but not to misrepresent it.

PRISON TREATMENT.

When John Howard, in 1777, published an account of the prisons of England and Wales. the public stood aghast at the relation of the cruelties and of the consequent degradation to which prisoners were subject, for it seemed to take for granted! that the object of imprisonment was to gratify the spirit of revenge. To such an extent has the name of Howard been associated with the spirit of humanity, that people generally suppose his labors to have resulted in securing for prisoners both in America and Europe a treatment worthy of our advanced age, and it is customary to point to the separate system of Pennsylvania, and to the congregate industrial system Democrats a majority in either House. Enough of Auburn, as the perfected outgrowth of many experiments. Now, so far from this being the case, we allege that the progress made since the days of Howard has been so insignificant as to be unworthy of any encomium, at least in the United States, and that the only claim to which it is entitled is that it concedes the impropriety of corporeal punishment except in rare cases. The reason for this is the want of a correct definition of what the object of imprisonment should be. We are told, it is true, that a criminal is sentenced to prevent the commission of crime-first, as regards himself, and, second, as regards others who are to take warning by his fate. But this definition is both faulty and unscientific, because in assuming a result it takes no note of the means. What, then, it will be asked, should be the object of imprisonment? We answer: that the criminal may be reformed; and as this includes the prevention of crime, it is the correct definition, and one which should be accepted as embracing work worthy of our advancement in many things-worthy of the generation and of

> the day. Many think that in giving to our prisoners employment we have made progress, but prisoners have engaged in labor at least from the time when Samson ground corn in his prisonhouse; while others think that as the cells of our penitentiaries are above ground, we have reason for congratulation. Let us look at these cells. Sing Sing is a fair specimen of our American prisons. There is a solid block, on two sides of which are 1,200 cells, tier above tier, like kingfishers' holes in the sandy bluff of a river. Each cell is six and one-half feet three feet wide. We may note that, as there two convicts; but this results from the crowded condition, for it was not intended that more than one should occupy a cell. On an average 14 hours out of 24 are spent in these cells, and so weary do the prisoners become that they

those who vote on such papers not the whites may have separate schools by pay- a little by night. In warm weather the air is oppressive, and it is never sweet. Supper, at least, is eaten in the cell, and it consists of mush made of Indian-meal, to which is added molasses diluted with water, all placed in a tin cup, and a cup of water. Breakfast and dinner are taken on tables 15 inches wide, in a large hall, foul with a sickly smell derived from the huge kitchen which is near, and this, combined with the exhalation from human bodies, which have been crowded for years into this hall, forms the true prison taint which attaches to the skin, hair, clothing, and much of the adjoining premises, the cells included. The food consists of good bread, hash, and coffee, and there are days when beans, onions, and soup are served; but from year to year the officers urge that vegetables should be supplied. Opportunity is given for the men to bathe once a week, in a large tank, in companies, on which occasion they change garments, but this they do by selecting from a pile of various sizes, by which means these clothes are interchangeable like the parts of the lock of a Springfield musket. On Sunday there is preaching in the chapel. A library belongs to the prison, and the books are covered with patches. They are used so much that one man at least

is required to make repairs. Mr. Forrest, the Superintendent for several years, states that as a general thing those who are disposed to do well are made worse, because they come in confact with those who are hardened, and the result is that fully 1,000 who could be trusted, allowed privileges, and reformed, are, by the association with 800 hardened villains who delight in making others as had as themselves, treated with a severity which, under other circumstances, would be unnecessary. A case is related of a young soldier boy, who was tempted to commit crime, received much sympathy, and, being sentenced to the Clinton prison, was conducted thither by the Sheriff as if he were a passenger, and though he might have escaped, he had given his word, and made no attempt; but after a year's residence in that institution he became utterly depraved.

When a close observer goes through these prisons he will see two classes: one, as he passes by, will laugh with a sneer-these are bold in crime, and they are shameless; the other class, and forming the great majority, are quiet and respectful, they have hearts that can be touched, and would, if they were taught how, willingly enter upon the preparation for leading better lives, for they are not bold in crime. It is these, when dissociated from the depraved, whom attempts should be made to reform. Nor need we, when proper means are tried, despair even of those whom we now think are hopeless. The Prison Association of this city has, in a work recently published, suggested the proper measures to be taken, and among them is a plan for employing a portion of the convicts in agricultural labor. We have before referred to the low diet of the prisoners as being decidedly unfavorable to sustaining the moral powers, but there is no reason why the prisoners might not, by their own labor, supply whatever may be required in this respect. It is a fatal error to assume that a limited diet gives strength, and least of all moral strength, and it is time to realize that prison reform is impossible unless the life is dissociated from the poverty in

which crime originates. The Irish system as adopted at Dublin is entitled to all praise, and, as our State Legislature contemplates its adoption, we give a brief review of its leading features. There are three distinct stages. First, the convict is taken to the Mountjoy Prison, where he endures solitary imprisonment in a cell for eight months. This cell is 8 feet wide, 12 feet high, and 14 feet long, provided with washbasin, towel, soap, water-closet, and gas-burner. He is to learn what imprisonment is as a basis sistence, while keeping the rest of mankind for future treatment. The diet is low, no meat decently, comfortably clad. So of the workers | being supplied; he works at picking oakum, and he sleeps on a plank, with a box for a pillow. After four months a bed is brought in, and the food is better. The only interruption to this seclusion is the devotion of a part of each day to education, under an accomplished teacher, and religious exercises on the part of a zealous chaplain. The first lenity shown is in leaving the cell door open part way, a part of the day, then wholly all day; but this privilege is withheld on the exhibition of the slightest ingratitude. Progress in mental culture is often considerable, and this and whatever has reference to his condition and behavior are minutely recorded, particularly by marks of merit or of demerit, by which his fitness for the enjoyment of greater privileges is indicated. Whatever may have been the state of his mind on first being imprisoned, he begins to learn, and it is continually impressed upon him, that his future condition is to depend wholly upon his conduct, and that he himself is to decide his own

When, by good behavior, he is fitted for the second stage, he is transferred to another prison and employed in some trade, in company with others, while he is confined in a cell by night. Rigid watchfulness is required in this new relation to prevent insubordination, for the temptations are strong, but the convict understands well that for the least willful misbehavior he is remanded to the solitary cell and all its rigors. In this second stage are five classes, and a certain number of merit-marks must be obtained to entitle him to enter an advanced class. The time required to pass through these classes depends on the number of marks obtained and on the time of his sentence, and it is to be noted that by good conduct the whole term may be shortened from one-fourth to one-half. but there is no sentence for a less periou than five years. After a certain stage has been reached, wages are "lowed and placed to his credit, and further on he is permitted to spend certain sums weekly. Meanwhile, the dress worn indicates the stage of his imprisonment; while he wears a badge on each shoulder, one indicating his sentence and number, and the other the marks he has received, by which the whole of his past conduct is recorded and made visible to every eye.

In the third stage he is transferred to Smithfield, if he is a mechanic, or to Lusk if he is a farmer. All surveillance is now withdrawn, the quality of his food is still better, his badges and prison garb are left behind, there are no walls, nor are there keepers enough to enforce a regulation by physical power, for, according to the system, these would be entirely out of place; and he is expected to have acquired by his discipline and experience sufficient moral power to be able to stand alone and be a man. His gratuity is increased; he is trusted ample, but well-defined and well-guarded long, not over six feet high, and less than to go into the city or elsewhere on business or errands : religious and secular instruction are unremitting, including five lectures each week. The result is not unknown; nor is it a finespun theory, but a historic reality. A complete moral development has taken place, and it has been secured in the only way possible, that is, by the prisoner's own cooperation. He sees how he has been watched, guarded, and elevated,

comes for his discharge he is a man competent to earn his living and to withstand temptation, and he is dismissed quietly, generally in the dusk of the evening. Unless he emigrates, a place is prepared for him. Indeed, such is the demand for these convict farmers from Lusk that employers often wait for months, and thus the reformed man is reabsorbed by society.

RIVAL PACIFIC RAILROADS.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Post. WASHINGTON, March 29.-The Senate Pacific Railroad Committee decided, at the meeting to-day, to ask for an indefinite postponement of Gen. Fremont's Memphis and El Paso Pacific Railroad bill when it is called up in the Senate. This bill, which the House passed almost unanimously, asks nothing more than the ight of way from Congress. It meets with stormy opposition from those who are seeking to push through bills establishing other routes with large subsidies. It is laimed that the passage of Gen. Fremont's bill will establish a bad precedent, and prevent other roads in the future from obtaining anything from Congress more than the right of way. As the bill has not even been referred to he Pacific Railroad Committee, their action to-day must be regarded as prejudging the bill. It seems, however, that the majority of the Committee are determined not to allow the passage of the Fremont bill until others, which contain clauses allowing subsidies, are passed.

-Very well! we predict that they will have a good time getting through their subsidies at this rate!

Now let there be no bargains, no compromises, no "arrangements." We are in favor of two more Pacific Railroads, and shall be willing to subsidize them if we must; but we insist first on trying fairly the experiment of building one or more without subsidies. If this fails, then we consent to subsidize those who will construct the required roads on the terms most favorable to the Government. But let us have fair competition and the cheapest possible roads. We have one Pacific Road nearly completed, and have paid roundly for it. We propose to stand by our bargain, and insist that the other party shall stand by theirs. They have been bounteously subsidized; now let them give us the road they have taken pay for, and we are content. But we object to another dollar of subsidy till the experiment of building without shall have had a fair trial .- [Ed. Trib.

STREET-CLEANING.

Our City is under contract with James R Whiting for cleaning its streets in a specified manner for \$480,000 per annum. He has cleaned them for years, quite as well as they were previously cleaned at a larger cost, though not o well (we think) as he covenanted to do and should have done. We have repeatedly found fault with his work, but never yet saw an opportunity for getting it better done at so moderate a cost.

Last Winter, an utterly abominable Tax-Levy was rushed through the Legislature without consideration or examination, which contained this among other atrocious provisions:

contained this among other atroctous provisions:

SEC. II. Upon the failure of performance of the existing contract for cleaning the streets of the City of New-York, made pursuant to section one, chapter 646 of the laws of 1865, or upon the Mayor, Recorder, Controller, President of the Board of Health, and Counsel to the Corporation, or a majority of them, declaring the said contract to be annulied, the Mayor, Controller, and Street Commissioner, or Commissioners for that purpose, shall proceed to make a new contract therefor, for a sum not exceeding \$750,000 per annum, and for a term not exceeding five years, with such additional requirements as, in their judgment, the proper cleaning of the streets, aveshall proceed to make a new contract therefor, for a sum not exceeding \$750,000 per annum, and for a term not exceeding five years, with such additional requirements as, in their judgment, the proper cleaning of the streets, avenues, and public places, and the public health and convenience, shall demand. Such contract shall also require the removal of the snow and ice from Broadway, and the streets and avenues on which railroads are operated, without delay, and authorize and require the deposit of the same in the North or East River, or both, at such convenient places as the said Commissioners shall designate. The said commissioners shall advertise for sealed proposals for said contract in four of the daily newspapers printed and published in the City of New-York, and the contract shall be avorded to the person or persons whose proposals shall, in the judgment of the said Commissioners, or a majority of them, secure the most effective service, and shall be most advantageous to the public interests; and, in case the acceptance of any of the public interests; and, in case the acceptance of any of the proposals should appear to a majority of such Commissioners, or a majority of them, may re-advertise for proposals; but no contract shall be awarded, except after ten days' previous advertisement as aforesaid, and to the lowest bidder or bidders for the said Commissioners, or a majority of them, he nost advantageous for the public interest.

SEC,412. Untilished new contract shall be made, the said, hem, he most advantageous for the public interest. SEC.12. Until such new contract shall be made, the said, the Mayor, Controller, and Street Commissioner, or a majority of them, are hereby authorized and directed to remove the snow and ice from Broadway, and to authorize and require such snow and ice to be deposited in the adjacent rivers, at such convenient points as they shall designate, and to perform such additional work as they shall consider necessary, beyond that required by the said existing contract, to keep the streets, avenues, and public places of said city cleanly swept. But there shall not be expended in pursuance of this section, in any one year, a total sum exceeding \$100,000.

-In pursuance of this last section, we understand that a contract was made with a person who is clerk to Mr. Supervisor-Senator-Street-Commissioner Tweed, whereby he has received and is to receive \$100,000 for removing snow from Broadway the past Winter; when the actual cost of the work must be less than

Now a movement is on foot to oust Judge Whiting and give "the Ring" \$750,000 for doing the work no better than he does it, if so well. This is simply a raid on the City for \$250,000 "clear steal."

We earnestly call the attention of the Legislature to this matter, and urge that the Tax-Levy be not passed without a clause expressly requiring that, if the street-cleaning shall be taken from Judge Whiting, it shall be given to the lowest bidder who proffers the requisite

gone beyond redemption.

ROORBACKS FROM WASHINGTON. Since fools will be fools, and take newspapers

security. Do not let this fail on any considera-

tion; for, if you do, the \$250,000 per annum are

accordingly, it is inevitable if not desirable that they should receive the mental pabulum they covet; and yet we think The World is rather overdoing the business in its Washington correspondence. Despite the political economists, we insist that the emply far outruns the demand. That our readers may judge, we give " moderate specimen of the stuff daily

printed by the column in that journal: printed by the column in that journal:

Washington, March 28.—The real situation here is difficult to ascertain certainly, and I do not know that as Democrats we have any special concern with aught but its public aspects. But, as an arights to day stand, no man can completely understand its public aspects without a pretty full knowledge of private relations. The resultments kindled by the New-York Custom-House appointments, which are deep and bitter, the wraths engendered by the flery fight over the Tenure-of-Office law, and President Grant's pretense to certain Senators that

tributed about in the interest of the Washburne family. Thus Gibbs, Sickles, Ford, and a hundred others, were made secure of Grant's promise.

At last, public epiniou, assisted possibly by some slight and gentle surgery on the part of The World, began to force its very through the Possidant's and the Possidant's security of the Possidant's security. made secure of Grant's promise.

At last, public epinion, assisted possibly by some slight and gentle surgery on the part of The World, began to force its way through the President's cranium. He made an effort to throw off the shackies, but Washburne soon brought the former to a realizing sense of his dependence. At last, however, public opinion began to tell upon Washburne shows the head of the Department of State—him an ignorance in international law, and incapable to define the mere geography of Europe. The jeering hastened his determination to leave the Department earlier than he had at first intended, and set off at once for Paris, provided he could first builty Grant into the needed committals for controlling the distribution of offices.

The Stewart flasco, the message thereon that was rejected by the Senate, the contempt of his friends, and the derision of his enemies, had brought President Grant to his marrow-hones. An arrogant, and some say insolent recital by Washburne of the labours and trials, "individually" of him who had inspired and upheld Grant's career from the tannery to the White Honex, and by influence over the administration of Liccole had destroyed, or caused to be destroyed, one by one, all the commanders of the army of the Protomac, and by harrying on the reserves during the terrible and needless slaughter of the Wilderness had made possible for Grant what otherwise would have been an impossibility—this recital, I say, had the effect of a loaded revolver at the head of an uncrined man.

Grant broke down. His answer was, "Anything, anything you ask, Washburne, provided you leave the country at once."

Thence came a lot of promises extorted with a purpose, on Washburne's part, to make himself a sort of American

Thence came a lot of promises extorted with a purpose, on Washburne's part, to make himself a sort of America.

Thence came a lot of promises extorted with a purpose, on Washburne's part, to make himself a sort of American vicegerent in Europe, and his friends supreme at hone in the Treasury Department. From this came Graut's backing away from A. T. Stewart.

The President now sees how like a whipped spaniel he has behaved, and seeks to lay down the cross; but Washburne is relentiess. And here comes in one explanation of Grant's playing fast and loose with the Tenure-of-Office law. His real motive is to have an excuse for not sending just now to the Senate the appointments promised to Washburne. If some Cabinet officer would stand between Grant and Washburne, it would be all serence but no one volunteers.

-Of course, you say that is rather spicy for once, in spite of its ridiculous untruth; but what would you think of two columns of it, with slight variations, each day?

TOO BRIGHT NOT TO FADE. A counterfeit "Bullionist" writes to The World

as follows:

SIR: I observe in THE TRIBUNE and elsewhere objections to the retention of gold in the National Treasury, the ownership of which, as I understand the matter, presuming the dollar promised means money, circulates in the greenbacks. I would ask THE TRIBUNE: Suppose that, by thus retaining one hundred million dollars of gold, the market value of gold is so sustained as to divert the export demand from gold to wheat or other products, and our farmers are called upon to supply grain to the value of one hundred million dollars, and our merchants the shipping to transport it, which, if the gold were shipped, would not be produced for want of a market, would not the retention of so much gold add, or cause to be added, the value of one hundred million dollars to the e added, the value of one hundred inilion dollars to the Reply .- This "Bullionist" is not smart enough

to conceal his own hypocrisy. His supposition that, by amassing gold in the Treasury, "the 'market value of gold is so sustained," proves that he perfectly understands that the effect of this hoarding is to aggravate the premium on gold, and thus send us further and further away from Specie Payments. That is just why we resist it-that is just why he favors it. He wants our currency still further debased and debauched in deference to some operation in which he is involved; we want it to tend steadily toward Solvency and Resumption till the end is attained. We both understand ourselves perfectly; but he thinks the public will not see through his thin gilding of profession.

The assumption that increasing the premium on gold tends to increase our exports of 'wheat and other products," is not merely baseless: it is refuted by millions of facts. If we increase the premium on gold, we simply enhance the price of our exportable commodities into correspondence with the debasement of our currency. When that debasement was most flagrant, our exports were less than they now are. And, as to producing more Wheat, &c., because of such debasement, who can say how long it will last? If "A [sham] Bullionist's" assumptions were sound, then countries like Hayti, &c., that have a currency worth less than a dime to the dollar, ought to export in enormous excess of their imports; but we all know that they do nothing of the sort. Whatever false pretenses we may agree to tolerate and uphold at home are all exploded when they come to a frontier, as the glamour of witchcraft and sorcery were of old supposed to be by crossing a running stream. But enough.

As was anticipated, the Senate has again refused, by a decided vote, to concur with the House in the repeal of the Tenure-of-Office act. The Committee of Conference, to whom the question now goes, does not promise much more in the way of a solution for the difficulty. Of the three Senate members of it, two are fperemptorily opposed to repeal, Messrs, Trumbull and Edmunds, and one, Mr. Grimes, is equally peremptory in its favor. The House Committee will be the exact complement of this, having Butler and some Democrat to match Edmunds and Trumbull, and Bingham to offset Grimes. It cannot be said that either side is made of yielding stuff; and it is highly improbable that this Committee can report anything more than a failure to agree.

efforts to organize bounty claim swindles, which we print elsewhere, confirms less specific reports that have long been in circulation. We believe that one of the officers inculpated has a conspicuous position under Mr. Johnson's Administration, and that another narrowly missed an appointment to "a place quite as important," in the language of Gen. Grant, "as any Cabinet office." We respectfully suggest to complaisant Senators that they take pains to get their names off the recommendation of this individual for high office. This list of signatures would make a very ugly document now, to be printed some fine morning, in THE TRIBUNE.

The remarkable statement concerning official

We invite attention to the advertisement in this morning's TRIBUNE of a course of lectures to be delivered by the Rev. Dr. Bellows for the benefit of the Free Church which holds service in Cooper Institute. The object of these free services is to enable persons who have no connection with existing churches to form a permanent society on the basis of Libe.21 Christianity.

ments kindled are deep and bitter, the wraths engendered ments, which are deep and bitter, the wraths engendered the Grant's prefense to certain Senators that the presence of that law on the statute-books prevents him from making removals more repaired to establish an exasperated raw on that sacred body of Congressmen who had grown into the habit of governing the country. They foam at the month when no Democrat is by to ask after their healths. They curse Grant, and all his kin, and what is more remarkable, they are so entraged conductioning something of discretion in the way to go conduct their game against him. These methe last card in 1872, cover themselves, and play it out beence of all faculty to Grant exhibits such a character of public men, that these neout relaim it upon the houselops, and there is need; but that is not all, nobody else is who deserves to be, and those very men who one month ago were telling me on the corners of these streets that Grant's luck in his army subordinates would show itself in civil life as a capacity to discern the cast and disposition of politicians, confess to me that he has not so much all is dull as a bestle, but, for some reason. The peychology of it might possibly be exceeded when the cast that the army of the this is should extend the substitution of himself. Grant now asserts that the arrangement only covered a nomination to the Senate, and that Washburne deamed his commission, which the abject President gave. Then, as Premier, Washburne was never even to qualify for the office. But, once confirmed, Washburne deamed his commission, which the abject President gave. Then, as Premier, Washburne was never even to qualify for the office. But, once confirmed, whether the call the premium of the senate and that washburne deamed his commission, which the abject President gave. Then, as Premier, Washburne deam of ment only covered a nomination to the Senate, and that Washburne was never even to qualify for the office. Surperciating the pecuniary greed of Grant, the Secretary